

TERMS:
One year delivered in city by carrier, \$2.00
Five years in advance, \$10.00
One year by mail, in advance, \$2.00
Parts of year at same rate.

JOB PRINTING.

Book and every description of Commercial and
Job printing, in the best manner at Gazette Job
Office.

Entered at the Post Office at Janesville, Wis., as
second-class matter.

Mass meetings are again being held at
various cities to devise ways and raise
means to help Ireland. In the past most
of these efforts resulted like the experience
of the church-goer, who on being called on
to contribute to the heathen, gave one
dollar, and then put in a ten dollar bill to
get it there with. Of the funds raised in
the past, the expenses of solicitors and
agitators have eaten up the larger part.

The Emperor being about to leave
St. Petersburg for a month, had all the
editors called together, and issued orders
to them not to discuss during his absence
the relations of Russia with other countries,
and to say very little about England. It
strikes the average American reader oddly
to see such a muzzle put on the news-
papers, but there they take it as a matter
of course, and hold their noses up to have
the muzzle slipped on.

The tidings come from Washington that
at a meeting of the Board of School Trus-
tees for the District, a petition signed by
women, asking for the placing of a woman
on the School Board, was refused. The
Board adopted a report that while there is
no legal obstacle to women serving as
members of the District school boards,
yet there are "grave objections as a matter
of policy." It is often charged that all
the reason a woman can give is "a cause,"
but this seems to prove that there are
men who are equally weak in argument.
A woman cannot serve on the Board, they
say. Why? "On—cause."

The Cabinet is now trying to devise a
way of evening up our relationship with
Canada in regard to the rights of each on
the lakes. According to a recent proclama-
tion issued by the Canadian government,
American vessels are only permitted to
come to the relief of Canadian vessels in
the waters of the Dominion, where there
is immediate danger of loss of life or cargo.
According to our law Canadian vessels can
enter our waters freely, and render assist-
ance to American vessels under any cir-
cumstances and to any extent. The Amer-
ican tug men are quite excited over the
discrimination against them, and there
will probably be a change made within a
few days.

THE GREAT RECEPTION.

It can safely be said that the most elab-
orate reception ever given to an American
citizen was that in Chicago on Wednesday
in honor of General Grant. In point of
numbers, if not in splendor, it eclipsed the
reception given him in San Francisco on
the night of the twentieth of September.
The throng numbered tens of thousands.
The buildings were lavishly decorated.
The streets were arched with ever-
greens. Motteos were displayed in all
directions. The illuminations made the
heavens seem ablaze. The cannon fairly
shook the city. The processions were
dazzling in the extreme, and the
cheers of the vast multitude rent the
air. This was the honor the people of
"Frisco" paid U. S. Grant. Chicago did not
propose to be outdone, and the truth is,
Chicago is never outdone. His welcome
to that city was magnificent as it was
deserved. And it must be borne in mind,
that these unparalleled ovations are in no
sense the work of party friends of General
Grant. In San Francisco, the workmen,
the Democrats, and in fact all political
crowds took a place in the procession and
joined in the chorus of cheers. In Chicago
it was not materially different. Places of
business owned by Democrats as
well as by Republicans, were
closed in the afternoon of Wednesday, and
the city seemed to have turned out en
masse to welcome the hero of Appomattox.
A Democratic Mayor delivered the address
of welcome, and Democrats occupied
prominent places on the various commit-
tees. In fact there was no party move-
ment about it, but the "people," and that
term obliterated all party lines, took the
matter in hand and the result was that the
most elaborate welcome ever paid to an
individual on the continent was witnessed
in Chicago.

What does this mean? Why is it that
this silent man can march around the
globe and receive the honors of all
civilized nations to a greater
extent than was ever before known in
the world's history? If he did not merit this
recognition it would not have been shown
him by the great powers of Europe and
Asia, for they do not stoop to toadyism,
neither would the people of the United
States, irrespective of party, organize such
powerful demonstrations in welcoming
him to America.

The fact is, General Grant has been the
most successful General of modern times.
In less space of time than three years he
rose from total obscurity and from
planching poverty, to the com-
mand of all the armies of
the United States. This was not the
work of favoritism. It was the result of
military genius. In less than seven years
he leaped from the very humblest walk of
life to the Presidential chair, and yet this
surprising rise to fame and comparative
affluence did not spoil the man. He is as
modest to-day as when he wore shabby
clothes and worked for two dollars a day
in his father's store at Galena. This trait
of character makes him a man of the peo-
ple and hence these dazzling demonstra-
tions of welcome.

The country can not forget what General
Grant has done for the preservation of the
Union. The people will cheer him while
he lives, and when he has passed away
they will hold his memory in grateful re-
membrance.

THE JANEVILLE GAZETTE.

VOLUME 23

JANESVILLE, WISCONSIN, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1879.

NUMBER 213

THE NEWS.

The Reception of General Grant
in Chicago.Three Quarters of a Million
People Assemble to
WelcomeThe Great American Warrior
and Statesman.Despite the Rain and Mud, the
Vast CrowdThrough the Streets of the
Great City to See the
Hero.Movements of the Immense
Procession.Under the Marshaling of Lieu-
tenant General Sheridan.Presenting a Grand Spectacle
Never Before Witnessed
in Chicago.General Grant's Reply to the
Reception Speech of "Our
Carter."And His Address to the Army of
the Tennessee.Chicago Wild with Enthusiasm,
and Solid for Grant.

GRANT IN CHICAGO.

Reception of General Grant in Chi-
cago.

Special to the Gazette.

CHICAGO, Nov. 13.—General Grant attended
the Veterans' reception at McVicker's
theater this morning, and made a speech
which is declared to be the best of his life.
In it he expressed the belief that the war
they waged was the best thing for both
victor and vanquished. General
Logan, General Oglesby, Bob Ingersoll,
Emory A. Stores, also General Woodford
spoke. General Grant died with Hon. E.
B. Washburne, and this afternoon General
Grant and Mrs. Grant are receiving the
veterans at the Palmer house. The city is
still thronged and enthusiasm seems unabated.

CHICAGO, Nov. 13.—General Grant ar-
rived in Chicago yesterday afternoon a few
minutes after 1 o'clock. He was welcomed
by the deep music of artillery, the cheers
of three-quarters of a million of people,
the shrill notes of the life, the roll of
drums, the waving of banners.

At 9:30 o'clock in the morning the rep-
resentatives of the Union Veteran Club,
the Grand Army of the Republic, the
Army of the Tennessee, and the Citizens
Committee, boarded their car and away
they went to Aurora, to meet and escort
to the city the General and his party.

The first event, when the guard of honor
met the General, was the customary intro-
duction. This was a very simple matter;
it is always with these who meet General
Grant.

The Hon. Thomas Hoynes, the Chairman
of the Executive Committee, made a few
brief remarks, in which he welcomed the
General, on behalf of the company, and
through them in behalf of the citizens of
Chicago.

General Grant bowed and thanked Mr.
Hoynes, and through him the delegation
for the welcome they had given him.

When the train reached the city, at Park
Row, General Grant alighted, and was escorted
to the carriage by General B. K. Raum,
General Theodore Jones, Major A. Fitch,
Colonel W. S. Oliver, General E. H. Mur-
ray, and Major H. C. McArthur. Then
followed Mayor Harrison and Governor
Cullom, who took a seat in the ex-presi-
dent's carriage, and the cavalcade started.

A body guard, consisting of officers Schu-
macher, Kite, Lueders, Seagrave, Hutton,
and Branton, surrounded the carriage. At
this moment a drenching rain set in, and
the multitude that but a minute
before was a packed, solid
mass, began to move, at first slowly,
and then quicker and quicker, until it almost
reached a trot. Park Row and the lake
front was transformed into a surging,
boiling mass of human beings and um-
brellas, moving northward on Michigan
avenue. It was a strange sight. In spite
of the rain, patriotic throats would cheer,
and resounding artillery would roar; in
spite of the mud the crowd dashed on,
cheering lustily, and in spite of all the ele-
ments combined, General Grant's arrival
in Chicago was glorified by a display of
the most unbounded enthusiasm.

The command to march was given about
1:30 o'clock, by Lieutenant General Phil
Sheridan, Grand Marshal, the column
being in three divisions.

The commanders of the various divisions
who were seen after the march was over,
stated that there were at the smallest esti-
mate 10,000 or 12,000 participants in the
procession.

There were over 3,000, perhaps 3,500, in
First Division, over 2,500 in the Second,
about the same in the Third, and nearly
1,500 in the Fourth. The route of march
was only about 4 miles long, and the rear
of the column had not yet formed on Mich-
igan avenue when the head had arrived
at the Palmer House. The procession
occupied about three hours in passing a
given point.

As seen from a point of vantage, the
grand parade presented a spectacle never
before equaled in Chicago.

After reviewing the procession for some
thirty-five minutes, General Grant and
company, with Mayor Harrison, proceeded
to the platform erected in the rounds of
the hotel, and on behalf of the citizens of
Chicago was formally welcomed to the city
by Mayor Harrison, who spoke in loud
praise of the honored guest and gave him
heartily greetings.

At the conclusion of the Mayor's re-
marks, General Grant bowed slightly, and
responded as follows:

"Mr. Mayor, Gentlemen of the Reception
Committee, Gentlemen of Chicago
and of Illinois: I feel very much honored
by the welcome which I am receiving at
your hands to-day. I feel highly honored
by the speech of welcome which has just
been uttered by your worthy Mayor.
It is something that is so personal to
myself that it would hardly be in good
taste for me to respond to the language of
it, and it leaves nothing, therefore, for me
to do than to repeat my thanks to this
committee and to the citizens of your
city for the hearty reception which they have
given me."

"In regard to one allusion, to my recep-
tions abroad, I will say that in every case
I felt that it was a tribute to my own
country. I will add, further, that our
country stands differently abroad in the
estimation of the European and Eastern
nations from what it did a quarter of a cen-
tury ago. An American citizen is regar-
ded in light from the American
citizen of a quarter of a century ago. At
that time it was believed that we had not
a nation; that it was merely a confeder-
ation of States tied together by a rope of
sand, that would give way upon the slight-
est friction. They have found out their
great mistake. They know that we have
now a government, that we are a
strong, intelligent, and brave people, cap-
able of judging and knowing our rights,
and determined on all occasions to main-
tain them against either domestic or for-
eign foes. [Cheers.] And that is the
explanation of the receptions which you
have received through me while I was
abroad. Gentlemen, I thank you." [Loud
and continued cheering.]

As General Grant concluded his remarks
a voice in the crowd proposed three cheers
for Harrison, but the Mayor waved a dis-
sent, and, turning to the crowd, invited
them to come forward in twos and snake
hands with the General, stating that the
General had seen a great deal, and was
very happy. Long John was the first
to accept the invitation, and as his
colossal form towered over the
General, the latter smilingly re-
marked that he had had the pleasure of
his acquaintance for many years. After a
number of the Reception Committee had
shaken hands with the General, many of
them old comrades in arms, who remem-
bered him in the days of the war, they
met, the pressure of the crowd became
so great that Mayor Harrison was com-
pelled to ask them to dismount, and at 4 o'clock
the Mayor and Colonel George R. Davis
took him in charge, and conducted him to
his private party, where a small company
was assembled, consisting of Mrs. General
Grant, Mrs. Sheridan, the Hon. James
Hoynes, and a few complimentary
remarks, he was conducted to his
carriage by General Chetland and the Hon.
Thomas Hoynes, and departed to take
dinner at his son's house.

The formal reception of the Society of
the Army of the Tennessee, at Haverly's,
in the evening, fully closed the extraordi-
nary record of the day. The flags had
been transformed into a picturesque war
scene, the hills in the vicinity of Vicks-
burg rising in the distance, and nearer the
fortifications of the Union troops. Field
pieces were in place pointed outward
through the embrasures, and on them and
about them were grouped artillery men in
regulation dress. The grouping had a
tabular effect that brought into clear
view the gathering of the distinguished gen-
tlemen in front. In the center was Gen-
eral W. T. Sherman, President of the So-
ciety.

The first address of the evening was by
the Hon. E. B. Washburne, who spoke a
general welcome to the society and to Gen-
eral Grant. He was followed by Governor
Cullom, who spoke the welcome of the
State. Mayor Harrison gave the formal
welcome in behalf of the city. General
Sherman responded briefly and pointedly.
His first remark, to the effect that Chicago
was ready and willing, for a consideration,
to feed the world, calling out a double
round of applause.

General Sherman gave the annual ad-
dress.

After the presentation of a banner to the
Society by General Logan in a graceful
speech, and a response, half playful, half
earnest, by General Sherman, it was an-
nounced that there would be another song.
This was met by

A DETERMINED CALL FOR GRANT.
General Grant spoke as follows:

COMRADES OF THE ARMY OF THE TEN-
NESSEE: Don't you think it would be
better now to let the programme of the
evening go on, and let us have this song,
and then you shall hear from me at the
time it is put down in the programme?
[Cries of "Go on Go on"]

Comrades of the Society of the Army of
the Tennessee: After an absence of sev-
eral years from the gatherings of the So-
ciety of the Army of the Tennessee, it affords
me heart-pleasure to again be with
you, my earliest comrades in arms in the
great conflict for nationality and union of
all the States under our free and always to
be maintained government. In my long
absence from the country, I have
had the most favorable opportunity for
seeing and comparing, in my own mind,
our institutions with all European coun-
tries, and most of those of Asia—compar-
ing our resources, developed and dormant,

the capacity and energy of our people for
upholding and developing its resources,
with most of the civilized people of the
world. Everywhere from England to
Japan, from Russia to Spain and Portugal,
we are understood, our resources highly
appreciated, and the skill, energy, and in-
telligence of the citizens recognized. My
recollections have been everywhere kind,
and an acknowledgment that the United
States is a Nation, a strong, independent
and free Nation, composed of strong,
brave, and intelligent people, capable of
judging of their rights, and ready to main-
tain them at all hazards. This is a non-
partisan association, but composed of men
who are united in the determination
that no foe, domestic or foreign, shall in-
terpose between us and the maintenance
of our grand, free, and enlightened in-
stitutions, and unity of all the States. The
area of our country, its fertility, the en-
ergy and resources of our people, with a
sparsity of population compared to Asia,
postpones the day for generations to come
when our descendants will have to con-
sider the question of how the soil is to
support them, how the most can be pro-
duced to produce human life, without
reference to the taste or desires of the peo-
ple, and when but few can exercise the
privilege of the plain luxury of selecting
the articles of food they will eat, the quan-
tity and quality of clothing they wear, but
will remain the abundant home of all who
possess the energy and strength, and make
good use of them, it will remain true to our-
selves. Such a country is one to be proud
of. I am proud of it—proud that I am an
American citizen. [Applause.] Every
citizen, North, South, East, and West, en-
joys a common heritage, and should feel an
equal pride in it.

I am glad these society meetings keep
up their interest so long after the events
which, in a sense, they commemorate, have
passed away. They do not serve to keep
up sectional feeling or bitterness toward
our late foe; but they do keep up the feel-
ing that we are a nation, and that it must
be preserved, one and indivisible. We
feel and maintain that those who fought,
and fought bravely, on the other side from
us, have equal claims with ourselves
in all the blessings of our great and com-
mon country. We claim for them the right
to travel all over this broad land and select
where they please, the right to settle, be-
come citizens, and enjoy their political and
religious convictions, free from molestation
or ostracism either on account of their
connection with the past. We ask
nothing more for ourselves, and would re-
joice to see them become powerful rivals in
the development of our great resources, in
the acquisition of all that shall be desirable
in this life, and in patriotism and love of
country. [Great applause.]

General Sheridan, General Oglesby,
Mark Twain, and General Schofield made
brief addresses, and the meeting adjourned.
No just conception can be gained by any
written report of the wild enthusiasm
which prevailed.

KILLED BY BURGLARS.

Special to the Gazette.

CHICAGO, Nov. 13.—Joseph Hensley, liv-
ing on DeKalb street, was aroused about
four o'clock this morning by burglars in
the house. He got up, and was shot three
times by the burglars, and killed. The
burglars escaped.

NEW YORK.

New York, Nov. 13.—The Sun has re-
ceived official returns from fifty of the six-
ty counties in the State. A close compar-
ison between these and the unofficial re-
turns from the other ten counties indicates
that Hoskins, Republican candidate for
Lieutenant Governor, has defeated Clark-
son N. Potter by about 1,100 majority; that
Carr, Republican candidate for Secretary
of State, is elected by nearly the same
majority; that Wadsworth, Republican
candidate for Controller, will have an
increased majority over that of Hoskins,
and that Ward and Wendell,
Republicans, are also elected as
Attorney General and Treasurer. The
majority for Horatio Seymour, Jr.,
Democratic candidate for Engineer and
Surveyor, will be toward 10,000. John
Kelly's vote is increased over the previous
estimates, and will reach 75,000.

SHOPIERE.

—Quite a number were absent from the
temperance meeting a week ago last Tues-
day evening, but according to all accounts
it was a good meeting. The "True Beck-
er" which was read by Mrs. Culver and
Miss Tarrant, gave good satisfaction.

—The first address of the evening was by
the Hon. E. B. Washburne, who spoke a
general welcome to the society and to Gen-
eral Grant. He was followed by Governor
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tries, and most of those of Asia—compar-
ing our resources, developed and dormant,

the capacity and energy of our people for
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brave, and intelligent people, capable of
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tain them at all hazards. This is a non-
partisan association, but composed of men
who are united in the determination
that no foe, domestic or foreign, shall in-
terpose between us and the maintenance
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ergy and resources of our people, with a
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sider the question of how the soil is to
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tity and quality of clothing they wear, but
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of. I am proud of it—proud that I am an
American citizen. [Applause.] Every
citizen, North, South, East, and West, en-
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equal pride in it.

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to travel all over this broad land and select
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country. [Great applause.]

General Sheridan, General Oglesby,
Mark Twain, and General Schofield made
brief addresses, and the meeting adjourned.
No just conception can be gained by any
written report of the wild enthusiasm
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STATEMENT OF THE BOARD OF COUNTY
CANVASSERS.

COUNTY OF ROCK.

W. S. Morgan, County Clerk, and C. L. Valen-
tine, Register of Deeds, and R. B. Harper, Super-
visor of said County, constituting a Board of
County Canvassers, do hereby certify
that the foregoing and within tabular statement
is correct and true, as compiled from the origi-
nal returns made to the County Clerk of said
County, and as compared therewith by us, and that from
said returns it appears, that the General Election
held in the several Towns, Wards, Villages and
Election Districts of said County, on the Tues-
day succeeding the first Monday of November, A. D. 1879, the
fourth day of November, A. D. 1879, the whole
number of votes given in said County was:

For Governor, Six Thousand and Sixty (6060)
votes, of which number:
William E. Smith received Four Thousand One
Hundred and Sixty-nine (4169) votes;
James G. Dawley received One Thousand and
Sixty (1066) votes;
Reuben May received Two Hundred and Eighty-
four (284) votes;
Wm. R. Bloomfield received Sixty-nine (69)
votes.
For Lieutenant Governor, Six Thousand and
Fifty (6050) votes, of which number:
James G. Dawley received One Thousand and
Sixty (1066) votes;
Reuben May received Two Hundred and Eighty-
four (284) votes;
Wm. R. Bloomfield received Sixty-nine (69)
votes.
For Attorney General, Six Thousand and
Fifty (6050) votes, of which number:
James G. Dawley received One Thousand and
Sixty (1066) votes;
Reuben May received Two Hundred and Eighty-
four (284) votes;
Wm. R. Bloomfield received Sixty-nine (69)
votes.
For Secretary of State, Six Thousand and
Fifty (6050) votes, of which number:
James G. Dawley received One Thousand and
Sixty (1066) votes;
Reuben May received Two Hundred and Eighty-
four (284) votes;
Wm. R. Bloomfield received Sixty-nine (69)
votes.
For Controller, Six Thousand and Sixty (6060)
votes, of which number:
William E. Smith received Four Thousand One
Hundred and Sixty-nine (4169) votes;
James G. Dawley received One Thousand and
Sixty (1066) votes;
Reuben May received Two Hundred and Eighty-
four (284) votes;
Wm. R. Bloomfield received Sixty-nine (69)
votes.
For Engineer and Surveyor, Six Thousand and
Fifty (6050) votes, of which number:
James G. Dawley received One Thousand and
Sixty (1066) votes;
Reuben May received Two Hundred and Eighty-
four (284) votes;
Wm. R. Bloomfield received Sixty-nine (69)
votes.
For Treasurer, Six Thousand and Fifty (6050)
votes, of which number:
James G. Dawley received One Thousand and
Sixty (1066) votes;
Reuben May received Two Hundred and Eighty-
four (284) votes;
Wm. R. Bloomfield received Sixty-nine (69)
votes.
For Superintendent of Schools District
No. 1, Six Thousand and Sixty (6060) votes, of
which number:
J. A. Warren received Five Thousand and
Forty (5040) votes;
J. H. Reigart received Four Hundred and Nin-
ety (490) votes;
D. L. Mills received One Hundred and Sixty-
three (163) votes;
Geo. Gilman received Two (2)
votes.
For Member of Assembly 3d District, One Thou-
sand and Sixty (1066) votes, of which number:
F. S. Lawrence received One Thousand and
Twenty-nine (1029) votes;
Charles Sexton received Five Hundred and
Ninety (590) votes;
G. W. Lawrence received One (1)
vote.
For Member of Assembly 3d District, Two Thou-
sand and Thirty-three (2033) votes, of which
number:
S. L. Lord received One Thousand and Seven
Hundred and Forty-one (1741) votes;
J. A. Warren received One Hundred and Nine
(109) votes;
E. J. Carpenter received Four Hundred and
Fifty-three (453) votes;
Calvin Pratt received Twenty-three (23) votes;
Wm. Gardner received One (1) vote;
Mary A. Cuckow received One (1) vote;
G. A. Warren received One (1) vote;
Bera Guckow received Five (5) votes;
J. B. Burdick received One (1) vote;
Mrs. Dennis Burdick received One (1) vote.
For County Superintendent of Schools District
No. 2, Two Thousand and Sixty (2060) votes, of
which number:
J. W. West received One Thousand Four Hun-
dred and Sixty (1466) votes;
J. A. Warren received One Thousand and For-
ty (1040) votes;
J. H. Reigart received Four Hundred and Nin-
ety (490) votes;
D. L. Mills received One Hundred and Sixty-
three (163) votes;
Geo. Gilman received Two (2) votes.
For County Superintendent of Schools District
No. 3, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Fifty-
four (1854) votes, of which number:
J. A. Warren received One Thousand and For-
ty (1040) votes;
J. H. Reigart received Four Hundred and Nin-
ety (490) votes;
D. L. Mills received One Hundred and Sixty-
three (163) votes;
Geo. Gilman received Two (2) votes.
For County Superintendent of Schools District
No. 4, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Fifty-
four (1854) votes, of which number:
J. A. Warren received One Thousand and For-
ty (1040) votes;
J. H. Reigart received Four Hundred and Nin-
ety (490) votes;
D. L. Mills received One Hundred and Sixty-
three (163) votes;
Geo. Gilman received Two (2) votes.
For County Superintendent of Schools District
No. 5, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Fifty-
four (1854) votes, of which number:
J. A. Warren received One Thousand and For-
ty (1040) votes;
J. H. Reigart received Four Hundred and Nin-
ety (490) votes;
D. L. Mills received One Hundred and Sixty-
three (163) votes;
Geo. Gilman received Two (2) votes.
For County Superintendent of Schools District
No. 6, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Fifty-
four (1854) votes, of which number:
J. A. Warren received One Thousand and For-
ty (1040) votes;
J. H. Reigart received Four Hundred and Nin-
ety (490) votes;
D. L. Mills received One Hundred and Sixty-
three (163) votes;
Geo. Gilman received Two (2) votes.
For County Superintendent of Schools District
No. 7, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Fifty-
four (1854) votes, of which number:
J. A. Warren received One Thousand and For-
ty (1040) votes;
J. H. Reigart received Four Hundred and Nin-
ety (490) votes;
D. L. Mills received One Hundred and Sixty-
three (163) votes;
Geo. Gilman received Two (2) votes.
For County Superintendent of Schools District
No. 8, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Fifty-
four (1854) votes, of which number:
J. A. Warren received One Thousand and For-
ty (1040) votes;
J. H. Reigart received Four Hundred and Nin-
ety (490) votes;
D. L. Mills received One Hundred and Sixty-
three (163) votes;
Geo. Gilman received Two (2) votes.
For County Superintendent of Schools District
No. 9, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Fifty-
four (1854) votes, of which number:
J. A. Warren received One Thousand and For-
ty (1040) votes;
J. H. Reigart received Four Hundred and Nin-
ety (490) votes;
D. L. Mills received One Hundred and Sixty-
three (163) votes;
Geo. Gilman received Two (2) votes.
For County Superintendent of Schools District
No. 10, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Fifty-
four (1854) votes, of which number:
J. A. Warren received One Thousand and For-
ty (1040) votes;
J. H. Reigart received Four Hundred and Nin-
ety (490) votes;
D. L. Mills received One Hundred and Sixty-
three (163) votes;
Geo. Gilman received Two (2) votes.

One day in the month that has just pas-
sed a gentleman arrived on a train at a
depot in the city of Florence, which is in
Italy, a lovely European land, as every one
knows. The gentleman had with him a
large dog named Rover. As Rover's
master wanted to see about his baggage he
told a porter to hold Rover by the chain
for a while. Very soon Rover missed his
master, and slipping the collar from his
head ran into the great crowd of men in
search for him. By and by, when the
gentleman returned, he saw the porter
standing with the chain in his hand, but
no Rover at the other end of the chain.

DISAPPEARANCES.

Some Remarkable Cases of Mysterious Vanishment.

Young People Astray in the World, Out of the Knowledge of Those Interested in Them.

Two Thousand Girls in Boston Whose Place of Living and Mode of Life are Unknown to Their Families.

Ten Thousand Young Children are Adrift in the Streets of New York City.

Atlantic for November.

There is something at once fascinating and terrible in the idea of being lost in a crowd, of feeling of loneliness which takes possession of one surrounded by his fellow beings, who know him not and who take no note of him, is comparable only to the sense of desolation which one might experience if he in solitude and darkness on a wide-stretching beach at mid-night.

In every large city there are thousands of men, women, and children whose past history and whose present means of living are unknown to those with whom they come most closely in contact. It is only when some crime, at once frightful and mysterious, has been committed, and the newspaper reporters tell us of the inability of the police to identify the victim, or to find an adequate motive for the crime, that we fully appreciate the conditions of our modern city life. In American cities especially, where police surveillance is slight, and where an asylum is afforded to immigrants of all nations and all classes, and no questions are asked, the possibilities of passing unrecognized are much better than in any European city, except, perhaps, London.

A CURIOUS CASE.

Illustrative of this is related in Dr. King's anecdotes of his own times, an entertaining book printed some years ago. In the beginning of the previous century (about 1700), a man who possessed a good income, and was to all appearances happily married, told his wife, one morning that he was obliged to go to the Tower to transact some business. Later in the day she received a note from him, stating that he was under the necessity of going to Holland, and should probably be absent about three weeks. Seventeen years passed before he was either seen or heard from by any one who knew him; and during the whole of that time he was believed to be dead. He was, however, still living, and he was, in fact, a few rods distant from his home. His wife was obliged to obtain an act of Parliament giving her the estate, and the proceedings consequent thereon were watched with much interest. His two children dying not long after his mysterious disappearance, she was left a widow, and she was, in fact, a few rods distant from his home. He was, however, still living, and he was, in fact, a few rods distant from his home.

SEVENTEEN YEARS AFTER he went to transact a little business at the Tower, his wife was sitting at supper with some friends, when she received a note in which the writer who did not give his name, requested the favor of an interview with her, and for that purpose asked her to meet him the following evening on a certain walk in the neighboring park. She languishingly showed it to the company, with the remark that, old as she was, it appeared she had a gallant. One of the persons present, who had known her husband well, declared, on looking at the writing, that the note was from the man who had disappeared from the Tower into which this statement threw her. At the time named in the note the wife went to the rendezvous in company with her friends. In a few minutes the husband came quietly, embraced his wife, and his friends, and went home, where, as the story goes, the husband and wife lived together in great harmony from that time until death parted them. The man never confessed, even to his singular conduct.

How many of the mysterious disappearances of which we read, and which are attributed to foul play, or to a weak or criminal desire to escape the obligations of one's family or to society, are prompted by the cunning of insanity cannot be known. The number of mysterious disappearances coming under the notice of the police in the course of a single year.

IS ALMOST STARTLING.

In Boston alone last year there were 500 cases of mysterious disappearance, of which about one-third were females. Many of these missing persons were of course soon discovered. But a considerable number still remain dead to the entreaties of "agonized" relatives and friends, and depend neither to the good nor offer of being "entirely forgiven," nor to the alluring assurance that they "will hear of something to their advantage."

An old police-officer recently acquainted the writer with a remarkable case which came under his notice some years ago, the sequel to which has never before been made public. One day, a man, a man pretty well on in years came into the police headquarters, and asked to have the officers take down a description of his wife and children, who had disappeared from their home. The man told his story in such a simple, unaffected way that he made a deep impression on the officers who heard it. He lived in a small town in Connecticut, and had been married five or six years to a woman considerably younger than himself, and by whom he had had two children. On returning from his daily business, a few nights before, he

FOUND HIS HOME DESERTED:

wife and children had evidently gone out, dressed in their best clothes, leaving no word of explanation. He was, however, as being very strange, but, although disturbed, he was not seriously alarmed, as he concluded they must have gone to a friend's house. He got his own tea, and then smoked his pipe, expecting momentarily to hear them at the door. It was late in the evening before his anxiety drove him out to look for them among the neighbors. The next day he learned that they had been seen at the railway station at the next village, and that they had taken the cars going East. That was all he knew about them. He and his wife, he said, had got on pretty well together, he was perhaps too old to be much society for her, but she never complained. Since she had gone off he remembered that she had been rather melancholy and mooping for some time past. He thought that she had "sort of dwelt on things, been so much alone" that she had become "very lonely," and he started off with the idea of going to see some people in New Hampshire whom she had known before she was married. But the New Hampshire people had not seen her or heard of her, and some of the

neighbors said, "More like she'd gone off with a younger man." "But yasee," said the deserted husband, "that ain't likely, as she wouldn't have taken the children if she had been that wicked."

The police gave a good deal of attention to the case, as it was a peculiar one, and they had a feeling of sympathy for the man who had suffered such a terrible loss. The wife and children were traced to a town a short distance from Portland, Me. There a woman and two little children, answering to the description given by the man, were seen by the local stationmaster to leave a through train and walk off in the direction of the village. It was just at dusk, and snowing heavily at the time. The road led along the banks of a river. Passing out of the stationmaster's sight into the storm, they were seen no more. The inquiries of the police

NEVER GOT BEYOND THAT.

One evening, after this conclusion had been reached, an officer who had worked on the case was asked by a young woman who was visiting at his house to tell her an interesting police case. He told her the story of the deserted husband. The young woman afterwards married, and went to live in a Western city. Some years passed, when, on meeting the officer again, she reminded him of the story he had told her, and asked if anything had been heard of the wife and children. He said the case remained as profound a mystery as ever. "Now," she said, "I will go on with the story where you ended." The woman got off the train at B— for the purpose of visiting the man who might have been her husband, and she went to the village, as testified by the stationmaster, she retraced her steps. Blinding observation at the railway station, she got on a way-train that came along presently, and proceeded to Portland. There she was met by a man, who took her to the Grand Trunk Railway, and the next train bore them to a city in the Far West, where they found a home which had been carefully prepared for them. She appeared as

THE WIFE OF THE MAN WHO ACCOMPANIED

HER, and who had recently established the home to which, as he told the neighbors, he was going to bring his wife and two children from the East. The children were too young to know what it all meant, and they were taught to believe that they had always known their own father. In Western communities they are not so curious about one's antecedents as they are in New England, and the new family was accepted as a valuable acquisition to the neighborhood. How did it learn all that? Well, when after it settled in— I formed a very pleasant acquaintance with the lady who lived next door—a quiet, attractive woman, who seemed to be uncommonly happy in her married life. One day, when her husband was absent, she was taken very ill. I was sent for, and while under the treatment, she told me the story of her life. She was a school girl, she became engaged to the man she now lived with. He went away to seek his fortune, and not long after she heard he had married. Then, in her despair, she married a man old enough to be her father. After she had been married some three years, she heard that her first love had been true to her. She went inquiring him to forgive her. A correspondence had followed, and by-and-by she was wrought up to the point of leaving her husband. All the details of the elopement had been arranged by letter, and when she joined her love in Portland, she saw him for the first time after a separation of ten years.

"THE LYNN MYSTERY."

As the newspapers called it, led to such revelations in regard to the number of women who had within a short time mysteriously disappeared from their relatives and friends as shocked most persons. On the 27th of February last, two days after the work on a coast what on the Sanguis river, in Lynn, saw what they supposed, according to their own description, to be a "crank of wood" resting on a cake of ice which had stranded on the flats near by. One of them, on going to secure it for firewood, found it was an old trunk, heavy and proved to contain the body of a young woman, whose face had been purposely disfigured to prevent recognition. There were several things discovered in the trunk which would seem to make the identification of the body comparatively easy. The police, with photographs and minute written descriptions. A vast amount of time and skill were spent in pursuing the investigations, not only by police officers, who were anxious to win a reputation, but by newspaper reporters, who, for their own sake, often did better police work than the regular members of the force. With all the flood of light thrown on the affair, it was not until late in the month of March following that the body was identified. In the meantime it came to the notice of the police that

NO FEWER THAN FIFTY GIRLS

of about the same age had mysteriously disappeared within a short time, and an effort was made to identify them with the remains found in the trunk.

The number of boys who disappear from their homes in the course of a year, and are reported to the police as being missing, is a very large proportion are runaways; and a large proportion of the runaways are doubtless prompted to set up in business for themselves by the cheap novels, whose heroes almost invariably throw off the paternal control at a very early age and depend neither to the good nor offer of being "entirely forgiven," nor to the alluring assurance that they "will hear of something to their advantage."

DESTRUCTION OF THE MODERN CIVILIZATION, as the Götter and Vandals destroyed that of Rome.

Some twenty-five or thirty years ago, a boy ran away from his home, in the vicinity of Boston, and went to sea. For many years nothing was known of him. Then the relatives heard vaguely that the Captain of a small ship, which had been on a voyage to the South Pacific, had secured in one of the French colonies, and that he was a man of some consequence there. About a year ago, the State Department at Washington received from the American Consul at Sydney, New South Wales, a communication stating that an American had died recently in New Caledonia, leaving some property and one child, a little girl about 7 years of age, who had been placed under the charge of the Sisters of Charity until the relatives, if there were any in this country, could be communicated with. The name of the man, the year in which he died, and the name of the child were given. The papers were sent to the Mayor of Boston, with the request that he would ascertain whether any of the relatives were living. The police were set to work to look them up; but for a long time their efforts were unsuccessful. As the name given was one common to many, the oldest plaintiff of that place was consulted. He recollected that the son of a Nantucket family, living near Boston in the year mentioned, had run away to sea; but he bore a different name from the one given in the Consul's letter. The name given to the child, however, was the maiden name of the runaway's mother; and it was found, on examination, that the name of the deceased was the baptismal name of

THE BOY WHO RAN AWAY.

It appeared that, in his new home, he had dropped his surname. Both parents had

died some years before, and the whereabouts of the brothers and sisters were unknown. But, with the true name to work upon, it was not difficult to trace them; and, nearly a year after their brother's death, the inquirers learned something of the wanderings of the home he had established among the French colonies in the far Pacific, and of the dark-eyed little girl committed to their love—a child who spoke in an unintelligible tongue and had strange ways. Think of introducing this child, at the age of 8 or 10, into a quiet New England family, and teaching it to look at life from the standpoint of the Assembly's catechism,—its father a reveller against the restraints of New England life; its mother, or its mother's parents, a reveller, probably, against the laws of France! Here is a subject for a novelist, offering greater contrasts in the study of character than Black's "Daughter of Death."

MISCELLANEOUS.

192 SEE THIS 192 (ON RECORD)

SPLENDIDS!

Sold from the little store, 56 North Main Street, alone, and every one giving perfect satisfaction. It is an easy matter for dealers to every season put in a "well, now we have got a stove to beat the Splendid!" But when you ask them to show up the points of superiority, about all the satisfaction you get is "Oh! we've more bills and nickel plates, and foot rails," &c.; but when you get down to business, the following points, possessed by the S.P.E.N.D.I.D., and found in no other stove to date, is what troubles all the boys to get around:

1st. By the Ventilated Base we present one-third more heating surface. 2d. By the Latch fastenings for all doors, in place of Turn Buckles, you are safe from doors springing open, thereby cutting gas into rooms. 3d. By the Sliding and Vibrating Grate we are able to have a fresh fire at any time from door and waste of coal. 4th. The sectional Fire Pot will last longer and can be replaced at one-third the expense of any other. 5th. The Revolving Top, swinging within circle of stove, never falls off or gets broken. In regard to finish and fittings of castings and beauty of design, are way ahead of all competition. In regard to the Splendid Oven or Parlor Cook, we are authorized to make a test at any time, and guarantee to get up steam quicker and hold longer on same amount of coal. We have also the new

ALASKA!

Self-feeding stove for stores, offices, &c., that is, a full line of Cooking and Heating Stoves for oil or wood, at way down prices. Variety to make to suit in print, would say for further particulars, consult

G. CRISWOLD, at 56 North Main St.



PLEASE READ THE LIST.

The following are some of the solid old insurance companies represented by DIMOCK & HAYNER:

THE INSURANCE CO. OF NORTH AMERICA, Philadelphia, the oldest and one of the largest stock companies in America; chartered in 1794.

THE OLD ATHA, of Hartford, the largest company in America, chartered in 1810.

THE OLD HOME, of New York, another of the largest and strongest companies in this country.

THE OLD PHOENIX, of Hartford, one of the strongest and best managed companies in the United States.

THE FIRE ASSOCIATION, another of Philadelphia's great insurance corporations, chartered in 1817.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE, and the

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY of Liverpool, two of the old England's largest and strongest companies.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE CO. OF ASSURANCE, the oldest stock insurance company in the world. Chartered in 1720—being one hundred and fifty-nine years old.

Each of these companies have several millions of assets and are noted for promptness and fair dealing. Risk is written at best rates. A list of sound old companies will be published in a few days.

E. L. DIMOCK, - SILAS HAYNER, SMITH & JACKMAN'S BLOCK, JANEVILLE, - - - - - WISCONSIN

U. S. MAIL AND STAGE! Running Daily

Between Beloit and Janesville: leave Beloit at 8 a. m., leave Janesville at 4 p. m. Fare each way 75 cents, for one person and ordinary baggage; the extra baggage small additional charges. Packages carried and errands done at reasonable rates. Leave orders at principal hotels or at Postoffice in either city.

G. H. BIRBENS, Proprietor.

5 and 10c Counters

TO THE TRADE:—The live business men of the day are starting these counters. We are the Originators and Headquarters! We have the only 5 and 10c counters in the West. Send for Catalogue and particulars. BUTLER BROS., 200 & 202 Randolph St., CHICAGO.

Also, 26 & 28 Canby Street, Boston.

To Justices of the Peace.

BLANKS for Justices of the Peace in County, Board of Supervisors and Justices of the Peace. GAZETTE PRINTING CO.

New York Cash Store.

CLOAKS AND DOLMANS!

SHAWLS AND SILKS!

BLACK AND COLORED CASHMERE!

Ladies' and Children's White and Scarlet Underwear.

Flannels & Blankets!

TABLE LINENS AND NAPKINS!

Hoods & Nubias in Large Variety,

The Largest Stocks of Ladies' Furs in the City, and at Prices that will Suit.

When looking for any of the above goods please call and examine before making purchases, and save from ten to twenty-five per cent.

RESPECTFULLY, SMITH & BOSTWICK.

DRY GOODS

McCLERNAN & CO.

Have just received their Fall and Winter stock of Dry Goods. Our counters are completely crowded and we now want to get rid of them. The best way we find to do this is to sell them cheap. Therefore we call the ladies special attention to our new style of double width Dress Goods called the Momi. These are the latest novelties in fashionable circles, and were the most prominent on exhibition at the late grand openings in Chicago. We sell all the leading colors, plum, dregs of wine, &c., at the low price of 31c, sold elsewhere for 50c per yard. Matelasse and Basket Cloth in all shades, 10c, 12c and 15c per yard. Alpaca in all shades 15c per yard. A nice line of plaid and figured goods at 8c per yard. Our \$1 French Cashmere is the best in the world—so the ladies say. French Cambrics one yard wide 9c per yd. Standard Prints 5c. Linen Toweling 5c. Table Linen 20c. The best \$1 Corset in the city; a nice Corset for 25c. A large assortment of Paisley and double faced India Shawls from \$5 to \$25. Woolen Shawls from \$3 to \$8. Blankets and Flannels at reduced prices. Great bargains in Domestic Goods and Notions.

CLOAKS AND CIRCULARS

A large stock of Cloaks, fifty different styles, which we will sell on commission at the following prices:—A \$20 Cloak for \$15; an \$18 Cloak for \$13; a \$15 Cloak for \$11, and so on down to \$5 Cloaks. We keep no old cloaks on hand, as we turn what are left after the season is over. See our Circulars, latest styles and newest design. Goods trimmed with Silk Cord and Tassels.

McCLERNAN & CO.

Myers Block, Main Street, Janesville, Wis.

THE READY FAMILY SOAP MAKER:

LEWIS' PERFUMED LYE

98 Per Cent Pure. STRONGEST AND PUREST LYE MADE.

This LYE is a FINE POWDER

And packed in cans with an ordinary slip-lid like our Baking Powder, so that any portion of contents of can may be used without spoiling balance.

12 pounds of Perfumed Hard Soap made in twenty minutes without boiling,—and your wash will be sweet and clean to the senses, without that nasty smell produced when using regular Soap or Soap made from other Lye.

One teaspoonful will soften five gallons of hard water. LEWIS' LYE is 28 per cent. stronger than any other Lye or so-called Rock or Ball Potashes.

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY GEO. T. LEWIS & MENZIES COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

For the Fall Trade of '79

Now Ready at the

YOUNG AMERICA DRY GOODS HOUSE!

A Full Line of all Kinds of Goods Usually Found

In a first class Dry Goods House, which have been bought at bottom prices, and will be sold so low that no one who desires Good Goods will go elsewhere. I mean business. My stock is complete. Do not fail to give me a call.

THO'S LEECH.

MISCELLANEOUS.

JUST RECEIVED STILL LIVING

Empire Drug Store

The largest and most complete stock of Hair, Tooth and Nail Brushes ever shown in Janesville. This day received a new line of Trusses, of which we make a specialty and guarantee a fit. You will always find at the Empire Drug Store a full line of Drugs, Patent Medicines, Paints, Oils, Glass, Putty, Dye Stuffs and everything usually kept in a first class drug store.

Wm. M. ELDRIDGE, Main Street. - - - - Janesville

Dr. V. CLARENCE PRICE

Visited Janesville EIGHTEEN YEARS.

Has met with unparalleled success in the treatment of all Chronic Diseases

THROAT, LUNGS, HEART, STOMACH, LIVER.

Head, nerves, kidneys, bladder, womb, and blood affections of the urinary organs, gravel, scrofula, hematuria, catarrh, asthma, bronchitis, dyspepsia, &c.

Dr. Price's reputation has been acquired by careful, honest dealing and years of successful practice. His practice is not one of experiment, but founded on the laws of Nature, with years of experience and a desire to sustain it, does not tear down, make sick to make well; no harsh treatment, no trifling, no flattery. We know the cause and the remedy needed; no guess work but knowledge gained of years of experience in the treatment of Chronic diseases exclusively; no encouragement without a prospect. Caution in our opinions, reasonable in our charges, claim not to know everything, or cure everybody, but do lay claim to reason and common sense. We invite the sick, no matter what their ailment, to call and investigate before they abandon hope, make long interrogations and decide for yourselves; it will cost nothing, consultation is free. Visits made regularly.

DR. V. CLARENCE PRICE Can be consulted at JANEVILLE, MYERS HOUSE, Saturday and Sunday, the 15th and 16th of November, 1879. Patients will address all letters to Dr. V. Clarence Price, Janesville, Wis., with stamp.

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